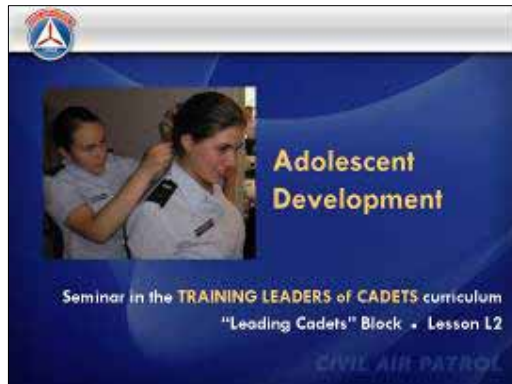


ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT



Scope: During this seminar, students will discuss the stages of psychological development affecting cadets. They will also consider four learning styles and principles of student-centered education as they discuss ways to tailor their mentoring and teaching methods to match cadets’ needs as individuals. The seminar’s introduction to psychology and educational theory builds a foundation for the “Leading Indirectly” seminar.

Format: Guided Discussion

Duration: 50 minutes

- Objectives:**
1. Describe the characteristics of early, middle, and late adolescence.
 2. Identify and discuss the four modalities of learning.
 3. Describe principles of student-centered education as it is applied in the Cadet Program.

Resources: Powerpoint slides; student-centered education hand-out.



INTRODUCTION & OVERVIEW

For most of us, we are readily able to come up with word associations for “Teacher” and “Student,” but most of us probably paused a little longer when we tried to think of word associations for “Learning.”

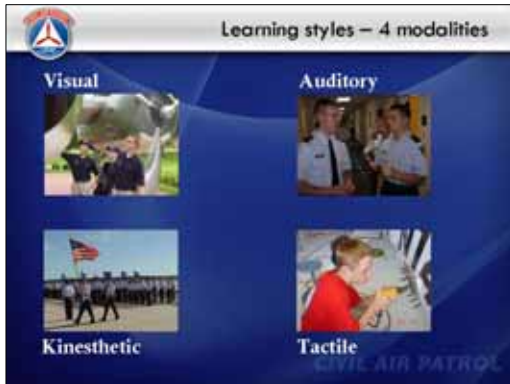
During this seminar, we will try to un-pause our thinking about learning, especially for our youth, by identifying a few key aspects of psychological development during adolescence. In doing so, we’ll consider three basic questions, as shown on the slide.



MAIN POINT #1 CAP CADETS INCLUDE EARLY, MIDDLE, & LATE ADOLESCENTS

This slide lists three age groups. Where are kids in these age ranges in their intellectual development? Where are they psychologically? Biologically? Socially? What motivates them? What worries them?

	Age 12-13	Age 14-16	Age 17-20
Cognitive Development			
Physiological Development			
Affective Development			



MAIN POINT #2: EVERYONE LEARNS IN THEIR OWN WAY

There are many theories about how people learn. Today we'll focus on what educators call the "4 modalities of learning." Simply put, this well-known theory says there are four basic learning styles: visual, auditory, kinesthetic, and tactile.

Visual Learners:

Auditory Learners:

Kinesthetic Learners:

Tactile Learners:

We've discussed each of the four types of learning styles, and demonstrated that everyone has their own preferences when it comes to learning. What does this mean for you as a leader of cadets?

Student-centered education



The best cadet units are student-centered.

- Cadets earn by doing as active participants, not passive receivers.
- Subject matter must be relevant to cadets' interests.
- Cadets need to have a stake in their own learning.
- Ranking cadets should be included in the decision making process.

CIVIL AIR PATROL

MAIN POINT #3: THE BEST CADET UNITS USE STUDENT-CENTERED EDUCATIONAL APPROACHES


CAP is an extra-curricular activity, something that should be apart from cadets' formal education, yet compliment it. Cadets say that one aspect of the Cadet Program that really excites them is their having an opportunity to lead the unit, make decisions, and exercise some authority. Educational theorists call such an environment "student-centered."

Principles of Student-Centered Education:

Practical Applications:

Summary & conclusions

To develop each cadet's full potential, remember:



- Each cadet is an individual.
- Use a variety of leadership & teaching styles so as to reach all cadets.
- Consider age and maturity as you promote cadets and assign jobs.
- Use student-centered approaches by involving cadets in decision-making.

CIVIL AIR PATROL

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

Final thought



Michael Dominguez
Acting SECAF

Kim Campbell
"Killer Child" A-10 hero

Eric Boe
Astronaut

Nicole Malachowski
1st female Thunderbird pilot